

FOUND DEAD.

Request on an Unknown Blacksmith's Body.

An inquest on the body of the unknown man found dead at the camp of William Rose on Grand avenue was held last night at the undertaking rooms of Orr & Sutich on Spring street. After viewing the body the following testimony was given:

William Rose, sworn: I reside at Baltono. I am a contractor by trade. I have known the deceased about six days. Last Friday morning he came to my camp and wanted a situation. He told me he was a blacksmith. I employed him. He worked up to this morning. He ate his breakfast and was working this morning. I last saw him going to the water closet this morning. He was spitting blood. I saw a lot of blood around the blacksmith's legs. He went to where my men were working, and shortly after a colored man came to me and told me the deceased was in the closet dead. He told the colored woman who cooked for the camp that his name was Blaine. I do not know his last name. He never complained of being sick. I think he bled some last Monday morning and said it was not the first time.

Willis Polk, sworn: I reside in Los Angeles, and a laborer by occupation. I do not know the deceased's name. I do not know his name. One day this week I do not know what day—I came home from work and noticed some blood around the house. My wife told me the deceased had been bleeding from the lungs. I worked with the deceased occasionally. This morning after breakfast the deceased went to work at the forge. I went to the forge and talked to the deceased. He left the forge and I left the house and missed the deceased. I was told by Mr. Rose that the deceased had been bleeding. I went to the camp and looked for the deceased. I went to the closet and found him dead, and at his feet was a pool of blood, through Mr. Rose.

I. E. Cohn, M.D., sworn: I reside in Los Angeles. I am a practicing physician and surgeon. I made a post mortem examination upon the body of the man this 8th day of December, 1887. The man was about five feet in height, dark hair and beard and mustache; gray eyes. He was well nourished. Internal examination found all the organs healthy except the lungs, which showed congestion and tubercles. Cause of death, tubercular consumption.

After the hearing of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the unknown had come to his death from natural causes.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Women.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of THE TIMES.—Permit me to state a few naked facts and make some friendly suggestions to the leaders of the various temperance organizations in this city, and especially to the earnest workers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The unhappy rupture and trouble at San Pedro is apt to be so inflamed by liquor as to prevent the possibility of a peaceful settlement. It has been about two years ago, when similar trouble existed in San Francisco, the sailors and wharfmen boldly and voluntarily declared their determination to abstain from all liquor. The result was that nothing was done, not even the ladies to interfere directly in the wage question, but to put forth all their moral and persuasive influence to get the men to form a permanent "Seamen's Temperance Society," partitioning out their districts now such a great temperance name will be crowned by success; and that their cash in pocket will be equivalent to an increase in pay, \$100 per month, to the sailor boy, \$100 per month. Our sailors, boys, sailors, too, will, and their bitter cry that liquor is the great engine of their destruction, moral, pecuniary and social, and it is the dreadful weapon by which I am pained to assert, green and incompetent men are thrown in on the side of the sailors and vessels in the dead hour of the night, and before they awake from their drunken slumber the little vessel is tossed on the billows of the deep, and life and property thus recklessly flung in the very teeth of the dangers of the sea.

Now, the very moment our sailors and wharfmen have their heads cooled down by strict, rigid, perpetual temperance, instead of temporary temperance, while the battle is raging, they will be in a fine, clear, natural condition to meet the wage question and bring about the one means of solving this great question, viz., arbitration. The ladies of the W.C.T.U. may now be the instruments of restoring peace and quiet, and becoming the founders of the "Pacific Coast Seamen's Temperance Club." Yours respectfully,

H. R.

South Main-street Reading Room.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of THE TIMES.—The ladies of the Morris Vineyard W.C.T.U. desire, through your columns, to express their appreciation of the generous public spirit which has so nobly assisted in the effort to establish a free reading-room in the vicinity of Washington station.

To those who have thus kindly cooperated with them, either in the work of preparing the room or by contributions of means for the payment of rent and other regular expenses, as well as for the purchase of the fine books and for donations of books and papers, their most sincere thanks are due.

Without this cooperation on the part of the citizens, the enterprise must have failed. With it, a pleasant and comfortable room has been provided, supplied with bed and papers, and every convenience to make it a desirable place of resort for the leisure hours of all who are disposed to avail themselves of its privileges. The room is located in the old Cellar block, corner of Main and Larch streets. The room is open and available from time to time, with interesting programmes, literary and musical, where all are made welcome.

Tariff Street Graders.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Is there no law to compel street graders to live up to their contracts with the city? Grading on Bellevue avenue, between Monteith and Beaufort avenues, according to contract, ought to be finished by the 20th of December, 1887. At the rate work is being done it is more likely to be December 20, 1888. Some Mr. D. has eight or ten men and as many horses doing the work, while others have only two. Today there are ten men wrestling with the three blocks. Have the property owners who have paid good money to have the grading done, no recourse?

A JUSTIFIABLE KICKER.

The Hotel Mat-Gatcher.

NEW YORK TIMES.—It is a sight to see the "rat-catcher" arrive at the hotel at midnight. He does not register, and generally enters by the side or servant's door. He carries a bull's-eye lantern and a bag in one hand, or he may strap the light to a belt, while in the other he wields a pair of tongs. He descends to the lower regions of the larder, the store-room and kitchen, all men, dogs and deserts. The rat-catcher utters a low whistle or squeak, which is the intimation of our rat to the others that he has found good nibbling, and all the rodents run out from their hiding-places in the direction of the familiar and welcome sound, and, dazing them by the glare of the lantern, the man picks them up with his tongs and drops them into his bag with such agility that seldom any escape. Blinded and paralyzed by the light, only the isolated ones attempt to run, and these are readily captured. The rat-catcher visits the hotel once or twice a week, as the same one is employed by several houses. It is whispered that he sells the rats to the Chinese restaurants, but he denies the insinuation. He says he sells the hides, which he properly cures and stretches.

Straining at a Gnat.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

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TERMS OF THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

REMOVED BY CARRIERS:	50
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DAILY MAIL, POST PAID:	50
DAILY & SUNDAY, PAY MONTH.	50
DAILY MAIL, POST PAID:	50
DAILY & SUNDAY, PAY YEAR.	50
WEEKLY MIRROR, PAY YEAR.	50

The Times is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles. We carry the news right to publish here the telegraphic "night report" of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world, our franchise has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

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The Times.

BY THE TIME-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT MCARLAND,
Vice-President and General Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger bona fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

In the matter of the disputed election, the question that agitates the public mind is, "What are we?"

The San Diego Bee says that the population of San Diego is 25,000, and increasing at the rate of a thousand a month. No, not by birth; but by settlers who pass through Riverside and Los Angeles. Do you count in the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Mr. Bee?

It is said that Washington City is shaking—not with an earthquake—but with laughter over the bombastic brief of our Joseph, in which his case is presented as a contest for Gen. Vandever's seat in Congress. Congress ought, at least, to do the fair thing by Joseph and make a generous appropriation for him for the amusement he has afforded its members and the country at large, even if it cannot give him the desired seat.

An anonymous correspondent writes to THE TIMES:

"Suggest placing a clock on the front window of the police. It is much needed. Some enterprising dealer will gladly do it as an advertisement."

Consider the suggestion made, and let the "enterprising dealer" come forward. Or, perhaps it would be a better scheme to order up that same old regiment of "Colonels" to fill the breach. They are probably still good for a cent apiece.

SPEAKING of the National Branch of the Soldiers' Home, the Santa Barbara Press confidently says that "If the location of the home resolves itself into a question of climate, Santa Barbara will get it, beyond all question. We have the most equable climate, the coolest summers and the warmest winters of any place on the Pacific Coast." We would remind our brother of the Press that Los Angeles has a pretty large stock of good climate, and that the Commissioners, after having two days' snuff at the climate of Santa Barbara, decided to plant the home right here.

The present outlook for the coming year is most propitious. The rainy season has opened not too early, and what rain has fallen has come gently, so that the earth has absorbed it all. Everything is full of promise for the continuance of the prosperity of this section of the State. There is not the remotest sign that the "boom" is on the decline. But if prophecies of a collapse were sufficient to bring one about, the activity of such foreknowledge among our brethren of the Northern Citrus Belt would have had its effect upon our prosperity, and there would have been an universal tumble in everything that contributes to our advance. But croaking does not kill.

The London (England) Financial News, after duly investigating affairs in Southern California through an intelligent agent, who has visited various sections of Southern California, has come to the expressed conclusion that the boom in this part of the State "is not a mere gamble in town lots. It is based on an important discovery recently made of the marvelous producing power of these fat lands under proper irrigation. They will pay 20 or 30 per cent. on \$100 per acre with greater certainty and not much more trouble than ordinary wheat land could pay 5 per cent. on \$20 an acre." The facts in this are not over-stated, and it is just such facts as these, taken in connection with our equable semi-tropical climate, that is making people the world over anxious to share with us the delights of this goodly land.

A large issue the San Diego Bee publishes the whole of the circular, so full of misrepresentations and misstatements of facts, which was recently sent out by the Brotherhood of Carpenters in Los Angeles, with the remark that it gives "it in full to its readers for what it is worth."

Of the assertion that falsehood will travel faster than the truth, this circular is living proof. It has already traveled over a good portion of the East, and made its appearance in many of the metropolitan journals of that section, furnishing a ready text for those who are seeking to discredit the rapid immigration to this coast, and proving also a sweet morsel for the tongue of those in our own State who regard with a jealous eye the constantly increasing prosperity of this section. But all of these efforts will, in the end, recoil upon their inventors. The growth nor the industry of Los Angeles is not to be paralyzed by any such methods.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

The Republican National Committee selects Chicago for the National Republican Convention, to be held June 19th.... The trouble between sailors and ship-owners becoming more serious.... Disastrous results of the storms in Oregon.... Mexico's scheme for funding her debt.... Forecast of the new French Cabinet.... Annual report of the Secretary of the Navy.... Five informations filed against Clara Belle McDonald and one against Seneca A. Swain.... Herr Most sentenced.... California wool-growers protest against the free-wool proposition.... The St. Louis Club given the American baseball Association pennant.... Proceedings in Congress.... Wreck of a British steamer in Chinese waters.... Failure of Meredith & Allman, bankers, of Silver City, N. M.... A schooner wrecked at Port Orford.... The new Del Monte Hotel opened.... Four U.S. postmasters charged with crookedness.... An accomplice of Mrs. Dr. Hagenow held for trial at San Francisco.... The McCord jury completed.... Judge Hoffman denies that Federal Courts in San Francisco are corrupt.... Events on the turf.... Interview with members of Congress on presidential preferences and the tariff question.... Powderly's letter on the need of a Government telegraph system.... Testimony in the Harper trial at Cincinnati.... Another Irish editor imprisoned under the Crimes Act.... Austria warns Russia against menacing the frontier.... The political troubles in the Indian Territory settled.... Death of a noted Benedictine.... A freight conductor mangled by cars near Colton.... Death of the postmaster of Grass Valley from an overdose of morphine.... Three negroes lynched in Tennessee.... Freight blockade near Ogden.... The Virginia House favors the abolition of the liquor and tobacco tax.... Burglary at San Luis Obispo.

HIGH license is meeting with the bitter and determined opposition of the saloon men wherever the friends of temperance are seeking to establish the law. The value of the results of high license is proved by the unanimous fight which is waged against it by liquor dealers and liquor drinkers. The Santa Barbara Press says of the recent action of the whisky dealers of that county: "There has been an organization formed by the liquor dealers in the county to contest the right of the Supervisors to adopt a license law, as was done at the last meeting of the board. A large sum of money has been raised and counsel employed, and the fight will be continued to the bitter end. The license fee under the ordinance ranges from \$8 to \$100 a quarter, according to the amount of sales."

To lessen the profits of his business it is to touch the conscienceless man in his tenderest point. The triumph of temperance principles is not to be secured by legal enactments for entire prohibition, but by limited restrictions, which will have a tendency to restrain the evil until public sentiment is strong enough and pure enough for its prohibition.

It took half a century of years to educate the Nation to that point of moral conviction and courage which was necessary for the emancipation of the slave. It will take years to make the Nation ready for prohibition, and, meanwhile, our reliance must be in the restraining force of high license.

HENRY GEORGE says that "Anarchists are not the most dangerous class in our midst." He is right. Their open advocacy of violence and defiance of all constitutional law makes patent to every intelligent American the necessity for their restraint, and the prompt punishment of their overt acts. The greatest danger to Americans is not the most dangerous class in our midst." He is right. Their open advocacy of violence and defiance of all constitutional law makes patent to every intelligent American the necessity for their restraint, and the prompt punishment of their overt acts. The greatest danger to Americans is not the most dangerous class in our midst." He is right. Their open advocacy of violence and defiance of all constitutional law makes patent to every intelligent American the necessity for their restraint, and the prompt punishment of their overt acts. The greatest danger to Americans is not the most dangerous class in our midst." He is right. 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OUR NEIGHBORS.

Alhambra.

ALHAMBRA, Dec. 7.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Mrs. Ida Halestead's winter will be made pleasant by the presence in her delightful home of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, who arrived from the East last week.

And from the many commutation tickets used here, Station Agent Mitchell reports the sale of forty single tickets, Saturday last, from Alhambra to Los Angeles for the morning train. 'Twas not conceded to be a good day for Alhambraites, either.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Jones to spend the winter at Arrowhead Springs, where the general homoeopathic is trying the medical qualities of the adhesive mud baths. It is not understood, however, that the Doctor takes this medicine by any homoeopathic theory.

The wicker-work sociable of the Literary Society, held last Friday evening, was grand success, so-called, gastronomically and financially. S. D. Crow posed as auctioneer, and the segregation of \$90 in the strong box of the association is evidence sufficient of his fitness for the position.

A. C. Weeks' father is on a visit to his son, arriving from New York in time to witness the rapid transit taking a diagonal course through the handsome orchard, which the elder Mr. Weeks has loved so well, and has been so happy in witnessing the remarkable growth it would make between his semi-occasional visits to this coast.

A movement is on foot for the formation of a village improvement society, the object being the association together of those interested in preserving our many handsome shade trees along the public highways, and the interesting of every property-owner in setting out trees along the streets in front of his premises, with a view of still further adding to the many attractions for which our town is already famous.

The rails for completion of the street railway are at last unloaded at the depot, and being rapidly distributed along the line to Raymond Station. Those that have been foremost in railing at the slow progress made will now concede that the world do more. It is understood that all money received over and above expenses after completion of the road will be expended in purchasing bells for the horses, thus giving rest to the strained eyes of the patrons, which have been used so long to know when the gilded car passes.

Lovers of the beautiful and the esthetic will find balm for their yearnings by a visit to our hotel, the Alhambra, to take in the happy combination of systematic and harmonious arrangement of designs and colors that has been displayed in the furnishing of this inn. It will give the beholder such sense of repose and pleasure that when seated at the well-served table in the gem of a dining-room they will be fain to utter: "There is no land where the sun shines brighter."

A FORT BOWIE BALE.

The Q. M. Granary Transformed into a Brilliant Ball Room.

FORT BOWIE (Ariz.), Dec. 5.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The long-looked-for night arrived that was to decide whether or not the ball of the Fort Bowie Social Club was to be a success. The Q. M. granary had been transformed into a beautiful ball-room, and with the aid of flags, evergreen, sabers and other warlike implements, it presented a very pretty appearance. The tables groaned under the weight of good things prepared for the supper, and the members of the club, in their "gaudy" full-dress, waited impatiently for 9 o'clock, which time was to bring the officers and their ladies to open the balls.

The last note of "taps" had scarcely died on the air when, "take your partners for the grand march" and the first strain from the violin brought the boys to their feet, and those who were fortunate enough to have partners lost no time in "falling in" behind the officers and marching around the room, and going through the evolutions that are much pleasanter than any laid down in "tactics." After the first quadrille and waltz the officers left us to enjoy ourselves, which we did to the utmost. Round dancing and square followed each other rapidly until 12:30, when supper was announced, and we sat down to oysters, turkey, cold meats, cake, ice cream, etc., which was dispensed as only soldiers can do it, amid laugh and chat that made the roofreeves ring.

Summer over, dancing was resumed again, and most of our guests were from a distance and did not wish to start for home until daybreak, the orchestra was kept busy until almost revue.

The "boys" proved to the citizens that soldiers could act like gentlemen, and everyone was away with the best of fellowship when they had ascertained them and with the assurance that they would come again, and bring their "sisters, cousins and aunts" next time. The ball was a success, and reflected credit on every member of the club, who had worked hard and faithfully for its achievement. We hope that this may not be the last of the kind, for there is nothing that does men more good, situated out here in the wilds of Arizona, than the cultivation of social intercourse.

C.

Alhambra Hotel.

In the town of Alhambra, about seven miles from Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is now open for guests. This house commands a fine view of the San Gabriel Valley; has commodious, sunny rooms, single and en suite. Terms reasonable to parties by week or month. Transient rates from \$2.50 to \$4 per day. S. F. Perrigo, manager.

Water is king in California. Strangers should beware of deception about this indispensable article. Citrus fruits can't be raised without it. Many sellers promise water, but few can show it and guarantee it. The Porter Land and Water Company, First and Spring streets, invite inspection of their lands and water at San Fernando.

E. Adam's Clothing House.

Fine suit hats, \$1.50; worth \$2.50. Fine stiff hats, \$1.50; worth \$2.50. Fine soft hats, \$1.50; worth \$2.50. Fine stiff hats, \$1.50; worth \$2.50. 15 South Spring street.

The Largest Dry Goods.

And warehouse in the town is now being built at Glendale. The great Santa Fe is deeply interested in her welfare and has faith in her future.

E. Adam's Clothing House.

See our \$1 white laundry, perfect-fitting shirt; reduced from \$1.50. Call 15 South Spring street.

The Railroad Room.

Continues, and Glendale has been made the local terminus of the great Santa Fe system.

It Will Pay.

You can see Glendale, the garden spot of the valley. Round trip, \$1.50.

Our inspection call with hulled corn tortilla, 10c. M. P. O. Box 441.

DR. EDWIN F. RUSH.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(Last 18 State St., Chicago.)

RECEIVING SPECIALTY.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Office, California Bank Building, corner Second and Spring, Los Angeles. Telephone No. 778.

Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m.

Residence, 127 East Colorado street, Pasadena.

Fees, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per portion of the day.

Perform for consultations, no make examinations or to

perform for operations.

DR. J. ADAMS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. In charge of Medical and Surgical Dispensary. Chronic diseases a specialty. Office, 229 N. Main st., opposite the St. Paul Hotel, corner of Main and Spring.

Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m. to 5 p.m.

Fees, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per portion of the day.

No. 101 N. Main st., opposite the St. Paul Hotel, corner of Main and Spring.

DR. S. SCHAFFER & DOUGHTY.

Have furnished their office with a Pneumatic Cabinet, for the use of rarefied air, together with a selected apparatus for the carburetted acid and hydrogen gas, and diminished oxygen gas, pure or compressed, all cases requiring this remedy.

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DR. CHARLES DE SZIGETHEY HAS removed his residence from corner Ninth and Spring to 1200 N. Main st., west of Figueroa. His office remains at 1200 N. Main st., west of Figueroa.

DR. S. A. AUSTIN—OFFICE, ROOM 15, Holloman block. Office hours—10 a.m. to 12 m. to 7 p.m.; Sunday 12 to 1. Residence, 229 N. Main st., opposite the St. Paul Hotel, corner of Main and Spring.

G. F. WHITWORTH, M.D.—THE NEW treatment for lung disease. 229 N. Spring st., Hours, 10 to 12, 1 to 5, 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone No. 629.

DR. E. N. MATTHIAS, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office, 229 N. Spring st., Hours, 10 to 12, 1 to 5, 7 to 8 p.m.

DR. R. S. AUSTIN—OFFICE, ROOM 15, Holloman block. Office hours—10 a.m. to 12 m. to 7 p.m.; Sunday 12 to 1. Residence, 229 N. Main st., opposite the St. Paul Hotel, corner of Main and Spring.

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THE THIRD DAY
OF VITRIOL FIEND GRETIE ROZELLE'S RE-TRIAL.

Little Change in the Evidence From the Last Trial—Dammartry Proof of Her Guilt—Going to See the Premises.

After a number of arraignments and other business had been disposed of, the trial of Mrs. Rozelle was resumed before Judge Cheyne yesterday morning. When court adjourned day before yesterday afternoon R. E. McGregor was on the stand. An argument was in progress as to the admissibility of certain evidence by which the defense was endeavoring to show that Mr. McGregor was now giving different evidence from that which he gave at the previous trials. When Mr. McGregor was put on the stand yesterday morning, Col. Wells announced that he would change his questions, and the cross-examination proceeded. Mr. McGregor said: "I had two interviews each with Mr. and Mrs. Rozelle. I wrote down the statements they made to me at the time as they made them" [Notes shown to counsel for the defense]. "I think I was at the room about an hour."

Col. Wells asked witness to read his notes, which he did, commencing at his first question regarding his account of his first interview with Mrs. Rozelle, and following with what Mrs. Rozelle said.

Col. Wells at this point took the notes from the witness, and asked him if he had read them literally as he had written them. Mr. McGregor explained under what circumstances they taken, and why it was that they were not connected, and the cross-examination continued: "I know Petrie. I met him first at Helmzeman's drug store. He is not a chum of mine. I never was in Sacramento, nor did I know Petrie in that city. Mrs. Rozelle said the last time she went down-stairs she saw Petrie in the yard, and he was much excited. I had a talk with Petrie at the drug store. I think Mrs. Rozelle said she ran up and down the stairs three or four times, and that she said she saw Petrie the last time I don't know whether it took any time of that or not. This statement was made from memory, as they don't appear in the notes. I made out the statement which was published in the Herald from memory and notes. Mrs. Rozelle said she threw the vitrol on Petrie."

To Mr. Dupuy: "I did not do a damn even if I was mortified." The publication the next morning was written an hour after I saw Rozelle and his wife, while it was fresh in my memory. I showed this publication to Mr. Ross, of the Rosedale here identified by Mr. McGregor and offered in evidence, which was objected to, and objection sustained. The statements published were the same which Mrs. Rozelle made to me, and I have written them several times while taking the notes, which I of course had to correct. Rozelle said Petrie came into my wife's room and attempted to push her over on the bed and outrage her.

DR. ORME, sworn: I am a physician and surgeon. I reside in this city. I am president of the State Board of Health. I was called to see Charles Petrie on May 11th. I saw him in the back room of Helmzeman's drug store. He was suffering from the effects of acid poured on his face. He was suffering intense pain. The acid first touched the body on the forehead. Dr. Ross applied a preparation of oil and camphor to the forehead. The acid was so strong that it was eating up the pencil. I called in an oculist, because I thought he might lose his eyesight. The danger to his eyesight I considered very great. He stayed at the same hotel until some time in June. He is now marked, but not so badly as I anticipated. The effect of acid on the flesh is almost the same as fire destroys it, and is as painful. There is but little difference in the effect that would be produced by throwing or pouring acid on a different part, but even in the effects caused by pouring or dashing, as in one case it would be spattered, and in the other it would run down."

Mr. Petrie was called in, and Dr. Orme communicated to him to join in the course of the vitrol on Petrie's face, showing that it fell on the forehead, covered the eyes more or less, was all over the nose, and running down from the chin. There was but little, if any, acid on the eyes.

DR. ORME continued: "The vitrol on Petrie was more in a stream, and very bad, not in spots. Water thrown on vitrol immediately after its application would do the same effect. Sulphuric acid is more globular than water. The idea I tried to convey was that water is more diffusive than acid. Vitrol can be removed, immediately after its application, with a handkerchief and water, to a limited extent. Water will dilute the acid and weaken its power of burning."

Mr. Petrie was again brought into the courtroom, and Dr. Orme, at a distance of about eight feet, demonstrated on his own face the position of the scars on Petrie, and then pointed out the minor scars on the ears and cheeks.

DR. ORME continued: "His face was pretty well healed, but not yet. There were probably a dozen acids that would produce the same effect on Petrie's face that I saw. Nitric acid would produce the same effect. I cannot mention the names of the other acids, but there are about a dozen acids, at any rate. Sulphuric acid is probably stronger than any of the others, and has a quicker affinity for water."

To Mr. Dupuy: "Water applied to the face would have tendency to increase pain, but sulphuric acid had been applied. It would not burn as deep, however, as water would dilute it."

DR. BOSS, sworn: I am a practicing physician in this city. I saw C. R. Petrie some time in May as a patient. I went into Helmzeman's drug store, and was told that a man had vitrol thrown in his face. I told the druggist to put up some remedies for me. As soon as Petrie saw me, he said: "Doctor, I want to do something for my face." His face was very much inflamed. I applied alkalies and oil with a camel's-hair pen. I used several pencils, as they were destroyed by the action of the acid. I was about an hour painting his face. The substance was a white powder, and it did not destroy the outer skin. He was suffering from intense pain, and complained of intense burning. I had been with him about three-quarters of an hour when Dr. Orme arrived. He left me with the patient. The acid was principally on the left side of the face. There was some little on the right side. It seemed to make a well-defined track, running from a little from the center toward the left ear. He was much involved, and I asked that an oculist be sent for. Petrie had a handkerchief to his face when he came. Water applied to the face immediately, after sulphuric acid would intensify the pain. Water is much lighter than water. Water and sulphuric acid thrown from a distance of 10 feet would be safer, but I think water would differ much. I have known Petrie about ten years. I have been a railroad physician, and have attended Petrie."

A amusing incident was the colloquy between Dr. Ross and Col. Wells, his former, in answer to Col. Wells, told him he knew that he wanted him to say, but that the vitrol had been poured on the face. Whereupon Col. Wells replied that he knew he was settled in that belief, and he would not try to change him.

Cross-examined: "The same acid and mutatic acid would produce the same effects as sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid has a much greater specific gravity than water. Both mutic and mutatic acids, I think, are lighter than water. Water and sulphuric acid thrown from a distance of 10 feet would be safer, but I think water would differ much. I have known Petrie about ten years. I have been a railroad physician, and have attended Petrie."

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Court remained in session until 12:30 o'clock to give Dr. Ross an opportunity to finish his testimony, as he had an urgent call to go to the country, and when he con-

cluded an adjournment was taken to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.
At 3 p.m. court resumed proceedings by calling as a witness.

ROBERT FARRELL.

who testified as follows: "My name is Robert Farrell; reside in Los Angeles. Am employed on the Los Angeles Daily Herald. Have been defendant known by only by name. The last time I saw him was at the next day after the publication of this thing. Went there as a reporter. She said she had an interview with another man from the Herald. I refer to the one with Mr. McGregor. Mr. McGregor was there. Col. Wells was on the stand. The next morning, Col. Wells announced that he would change his questions, and the cross-examination proceeded. Mr. McGregor said: "I had two interviews each with Mr. and Mrs. Rozelle. I wrote down the statements they made to me at the time as they made them" [Notes shown to counsel for the defense]. "I think I was at the room about an hour."

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Mr. Petrie was again brought into the courtroom, and Dr. Orme, at a distance of about eight feet, demonstrated on his own face the position of the scars on Petrie, and then pointed out the minor scars on the ears and cheeks.

DR. ORME continued: "His face was pretty well healed, but not yet. There were probably a dozen acids that would produce the same effect on Petrie's face that I saw. Nitric acid would produce the same effect. I cannot mention the names of the other acids, but there are about a dozen acids, at any rate. Sulphuric acid is probably stronger than any of the others, and has a quicker affinity for water."

Cross-examined: "The specific gravity of vitrol is greater than water. Petrie was suffering from the effect of some corrosive acid. I don't know what. I think sulphuric acid is more globular than water. The idea I tried to convey was that water is more diffusive than acid. Vitrol can be removed, immediately after its application, with a handkerchief and water, to a limited extent. Water will dilute the acid and weaken its power of burning."

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